

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING
DECEMBER 12, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)
Lieut. E. M. O'Neil, Fourth Cavalry, left on the transport Thomas yesterday for the mainland, on route to San Diego. He is under orders to join the aviation school there.

The new territorial board of appraisement, consisting of Mr. E. J. Stearns, John Milton and J. E. O'Connor, had a conference with the Governor yesterday to talk over their duties.

Wong Wong, contractor, probably will be the successful bidder for the assembly hall, one of the buildings for the Salvation Army home in Maunaloa valley. Bids for the structure were opened yesterday in the office of Emory & Webb and Wong Wong's figure was \$10,030.

The contract for the Hillebrand Glen ditch was awarded by the loan fund commission yesterday to P. P. P. and G. G. G., the lowest bidders. A protest against awarding the contract to that firm had been filed by James T. Taylor, engineer of the loan fund commission, and himself a bidder for the contract, but it was overruled.

The board of estimates of the Territory will meet in Honolulu on December 20 to discuss the school budget for the biennial period beginning January 1. The board consists of Mayor Lane, Territorial Secretary Thayer, Superintendent of Public Instruction Kinney and the chairman of the boards of supervisors of the various counties. After the consideration by the board the estimates will go to the governor.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
On motion of Attorney James L. Cole, who made his last appearance as a law practitioner, George E. Arnold was discharged from bankruptcy in the federal court at nine-thirty yesterday morning.

The funeral of the late Keawe Kane Hookana, who died Friday, was held yesterday morning at the home of the interment being in Kalahepohaku Cemetery. The deceased was unmarried, a sailor, born in Hawaii, and thirty-two years old.

A sharp earthquake shock was felt in Central and West Maui at four-forty-five yesterday morning, according to a wireless message received in Honolulu yesterday from Wailuku. The shock, which was of but a few seconds' duration, caused no damage whatever.

The annual reunion, banquet—only it was a luau this time—and dance of the High School Alumni Association was held last night at the home of Antone Kaoo, the "Wailuku Race Horse," 1251 Elm Street. There was a large attendance and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

A license lease for the use of surface waters from government lands in Hanalei forest reserve, Maui, over an area of 7500 acres was sold at auction yesterday on the front steps of the capitol to J. N. S. Williams, representing the Kaula Sugar Company. The upset price was \$301 and the license was sold for \$301.

Mechanics are rushing to completion the new Mormon Temple at Laie, this island, and it is expected that the big structure will be completed by early summer at the latest, with a series of religious revivals and entertainments will be held in connection with the dedication of the temple. The thousands of Hawaiian and many Utah Mormons will be present.

A Christmas Tree, with presents dangling from its boughs for the kiddies, will be placed in the hall rooms of the local order of Modern Phoenix on Christmas eve. The date for the distribution of the presents has not been set. Gifts will be given to all children of members of the organization under twelve years of age. Members are requested to send in the names of their children not later than December 2.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Judge Ashford's regular trial jurors are wanted at nine o'clock this morning. The case for trial is that of the Territory against Elena Rojas, a Filipino of Waipahu who is charged with first-degree murder.

Forty members of the business girls' club of the Y. W. C. A. will spend New Year's Day at the Boys' Industrial school. The girls have planned to give a dance, song and dramatic program, and Samuel Robley of the Y. M. C. A. is teaching the boys some gymnastic stunts which will be exhibited in return for the girls' program.

When Peng Yuck passed a bunch of canceled checks to John Conata yesterday morning and in a joking way told him to cash them and use the money, little did he think that it would lead to John's arrest. But it did. John cheerfully and truthfully took the checks and presented them to the cashier of Bishop & Co., demanding payment. The cashier tried to explain to John that the checks were worthless. "How could they be?" yelled John. "I got them from a friend."

During the conversation someone summoned the police, who took John to the station for investigation. Shortly afterward the signer of the checks heard of John's predicament and came to the jail to offer explanations. John is free, a sadder and wiser man.

BARTLETS JOSEPH
At the home of the bridegroom, 23A Leilehua Avenue, near School and Lono Streets, Julius C. Bartels and Miss Maggie L. Joseph were married at seven-thirty last night. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Samuel K. Kamakapili, assistant pastor of Kamehameha Church. The witnesses were Miss Mary Ann Kaoka and William K. Bartels, father of the groom. Mr. Bartels is an electrician connected with the United States Lighthouse service, and a graduate of the Kamehameha Schools. Mrs. Bartels is a Hana, Maui, girl, who has been making her home in Honolulu for a short time. She is a graduate of the Kamehameha School for Girls.

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PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.)
J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Molokai Settlement, was an arrival in the city yesterday from the Lonsdale.

Application for a renewal of passport was filed in the office of George H. Chase, clerk of the federal court, by Au Hind Young, who expects to leave about March 15, next, on a visit to China and Japan.

With Rev. Father Victorinus Ciescen officiating, Burnette Burnam, Brown and Miss Eva Mossman were married on Thursday evening at the Catholic Mission. The witnesses were Mrs. L. Ross and W. Ladd Ross.

Among the arrivals in the Mauna Loa yesterday from Kona were Mrs. Charles W. McClannahan, of 1929 Kalia Avenue, Waikiki, and Mrs. Thomas B. Cockett, of 1255 Miller Street, who spent some time visiting friends in West Hawaii.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Borghin, of 1175 Alabama Street, San Francisco, last Friday. Mrs. Borghin was formerly Miss B. Smith of Honolulu.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight and her grandsons, Richard and Sam, who have been visiting in the Islands the past few months, have booked to leave in the Matsonia next Wednesday for San Francisco.

Miss Mildred Leo Clemons, niece of the late Samuel L. Clemons (Mark Twain), will return to the Mainland in the Matsonia next Wednesday morning, after a visit of several months in the Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Aaron Nelson, of 261 Perry Avenue, near School and Lono Streets, welcomed at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, on Wednesday the arrival of a daughter, who has been named Gertrude Pauline.

P. Maurice McMahon, clerk in the office of the armory of the National Guard of Hawaii, has been on the sick list the past few days, but is now reported almost well and will probably resume his duties tomorrow morning.

Delbert E. Metzger, former territorial senator from the Big Island, was an arrival in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning from Hilo. During the morning he spent considerable time in conference with Circuit Judge Cole in the latter's chambers.

With Rev. Frank W. Merrill, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, Palama, officiating, Pang Koon Kau and Miss Loo York Lin, well-known members of the local younger Chinese social circles, were married on Friday. The witnesses were Yee Book and Miss Elsie Chung.

Celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of her birthday, Miss Daisy Kawelo entertained a few friends last Friday evening at her home, 104 Fifth Avenue, Kaimuki. The company included Mrs. Lily Kawelo, Mrs. T. S. S. Mark, Miss Nani Akono, Miss Nani Peterson and Miss Agnes Maket.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Rev. T. Okumura returned from a trip to Kauai in the Kinau yesterday. H. Gooding Field returned in the Claudine from a business trip to Maui yesterday.

James Spaulding arrived in the Kinau from his home in Kealia, Kauai, yesterday morning.

W. D. McBryde, manager of the Kauai Fruit and Land Company, Ltd., arrived in the steamer Kinau yesterday morning from Kauai.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Meyer, of Kaulakakai, Molokai, arrived in the Mikahala yesterday morning. They will spend a few days in the city.

Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, returned in the Matsonia yesterday morning from Hilo, where he spent a few days on official business.

Herman Olsen, seaman, residing at the Seaman's Institute, filed a declaration of intention yesterday in the office of George E. Clark, clerk of the federal court. Olsen was born in Molde, Norway, on February 2, 1890.

Attorney Ebert J. Botts will leave in the Matsonia on Wednesday morning for San Francisco where he will attend to private business. He will return in the same steamer, which is due here on January 2.

SLAYER OF CASTRO
FREE WITHOUT TRIAL

City Attorney Brown Ends Case
By Nolle Prosequi

Claiming that he did not believe that the government could secure a conviction of the woman before any jury, and that investigation tended amply to prove that she had shot and killed in self-defense, City Attorney Brown yesterday moved a nolle prosequi in the case of the Territory against Elena Rojas, Filipina, charged with first-degree murder.

The motion was allowed and Judge Ashford ordered Elena released from custody. Elena Rojas shot and killed Alejandro Castro at Waipahu, this island, on August 15. She was indicted on a first-degree murder charge by the territorial grand jury on September 1 and has ever since been held in custody by the police.

The man, a Filipino, had paid her undesirable attentions, she claimed, and on the morning of the killing had gone to her house and insisted on his unwelcome attentions to the extent that in order to save herself from Castro she shot and killed him.

CHINESE HIT BY AUTO
Attempting to cross the street when two automobiles were approaching in opposite directions, Ahu, Chinese, 58 years old, was knocked down and seriously injured last night. His shoulder was fractured and he received bruises about the head and possible internal injuries. The accident happened at Moiliili.

Up To the People

SECRETARY LANSING has made public the state department's protest to Germany against the deportation of Belgian civilians to engage in various employments in Germany, stating that he does so in order to sound out American opinion as to the next step to take. It appears to be taken for granted in Washington that Germany will pay just the same degree of attention to this protest as to all the previous American protests, returning a suave answer and keeping on with its system of white slavery.

There will be, of course, the usual amount of yellow-streak suggestion that what Germany does to Belgium is no concern of ours, and the average amount of expressed opinion that we can well afford to do nothing to disturb our good business, irrespective of the burnings at the stake in Mexico and the acknowledged enslavement of Belgian men, women and girls in Europe. The average of Americanism has been sadly lowered in these days of the "New Freedom."

But there should be enough of the real Americanism left—the brand that fired the shot at Lexington, that went to war to uphold abstract rights in 1812, that forced the Barbary pirates to terms, that liberated the slaves of the South, that helped free Cuba and the Philippines—to be heard even above the clink of newly earned dollars. The administration is putting the nation to the test, at any rate, and whatever is to be done in the future regarding the American interest in the Belgians rests with the people. It is "up to them."

Already there has been heard the voice of the solid and thinking minority in the matter, the class for which such responsible journals as the San Francisco Argonaut, the Outlook, the North American Review and the Nation speak. The latter publication, in its latest issue, sums up what should be America's views, and, inasmuch as the Nation is a staunch supporter of the administration and by no means a proponent of the fire-eating style of diplomacy, it is worth quoting.

Germany seems it says, as if driven by a malignant fate to make the ruin of her national reputation in Belgium. The original invasion shocked the world, and left a moral gulf between Germany and other nations which she has never been able to bridge. To this fact the German Government has shown evidence of being sensitive, and has sought to make its military administration of Belgium both efficient and respectable. But now come the wholesale deportations of the workmen of Belgium to put Germany once more in collision with the humane sentiments of the world. No wonder that the worst suspicions are current, and that few believe the virtuous profession put forward in defense of this virtual enslaving of thousands of Belgians. Even if it be true that they will be set to work directly military, they will take the place of Germans who will then be released for the army. No quibble can excuse an act which is not only in clearest violation of the rules of civilized war, but is necessarily attended by cruelty. Protests from the Pope and from neutral nations may not be able to stay the hand of Prussian militarism, but at least they can let Germany know what is the adverse moral judgement of men today, and what will surely be the verdict of posterity.

In a Crowd

OF what use is this Boy Scout movement? Well, says the Commercial Appeal, answering the question frequently asked, here is one use it served:

Out at the fair grounds last week there was a motorcycle race which culminated in a frightful accident to some of the racers. As soon as it happened the curiosity—morbid or sympathetic, which ever way you look at it—of the spectators sent them surging toward the spot. The dividing fence was no obstacle, for the would-be sightseers swarmed over it. Out of the confusion and uproar there came the authoritative call of the policeman, watching for the safety of all:

"Don't climb the fence—stay on that side." But the crowd paid no heed to his words; over they went, pell mell, helter skelter—all but the integral parts of it that wore the khaki uniforms of the Boy Scouts.

They fell back promptly and obediently, respecting the voice of authority. They were as eager to see the victims of the accident as any man there, but they had been taught, in their camps and on their hikes, the necessity of obedience to the call of the law, and they put into practise what they had learned. Quickly, and without noisy protest, they drew away from the coveted vantage ground for catching a glimpse of the writhing victim, showing by their action the splendid results of discipline and self-control.

That one incident was a beautiful illustration of what this scout movement is doing for the boys of this community and this country.

The little fellows who heeded the voice of authority to "stand back," may, in the years to come, be the heroes who will, with equal steadiness of discipline, obey the "forward-and-save-the-day" order on some field of honor when the flag blossoms through the rolling smoke and the palms of victory toss like green plumes down below it.

All honor to the Boy Scouts who know how to obey.

It is hard to understand what has become of the twenty thousand Filipinos brought into the Territory during the past six years. In his report to the secretary of the interior, the Governor states that the Japanese gained 17,326 since 1910 and that this is the greatest racial increase in Hawaii. Without desiring to correct the Governor, it might be pointed out that the very large percentage of these "Japanese" are Americans, the same as he is, having been born here. But how did the Filipinos get overlooked?

Japan In the China Shop

THERE is a remarkably clear cut article in the December "Everybody's Magazine," under the above title, by O. K. Davis, who has travelled and observed much in the Orient, and has the faculty of relating what he has seen, heard and observed, in vigorous English.

In substance, the article is to the effect that there is much loose and foolish talk, on both sides of the Pacific, about war; that neither nation wants war; that there is no necessity for war; that the questions raised in California are irritating to Japan, but are being ignored by that nation—at least for the present; but, says Mr. Davis:

The road to war with Japan lies through China. Let the people of the United States interfere with the development of Japan's plans in China; let them undertake to block the deliberately conceived and carefully built-up scheme for the establishment of Japanese domination over the people and the Territory of China. When they have done that, the next move may very well be one of vigorous preparation for defense.

Mr. Davis thereupon proceeds to argue well nigh to demonstration, that, not only is Japan determined to dominate China; but that self preservation compels her to do so. The following is the substance of his reasoning.

It is China, not the Philippines, that Japan really wants. And it is China that Japan must have; for it is China which will give Japan the outlet she needs so desperately.

We are accustomed to think that it is merely ambition—and chiefly military ambition—that is driving Japan on.

But behind her ambition there lies an economic necessity, hard and insistent, which knows no relief but one—it is the imperative press of population which demands relief and will not be denied.

What does the Japanese Government want? China. Why? Because China and China alone can furnish the outlet which Japan imperatively needs.

The writer thereupon sets forth that the people of Japan number fifty-three million; that the total area of Japan is only 147,000 square miles—about the area of the State of Montana—only one sixth of which is arable; and that the population is increasing by 700,000 each year.

He further sets forth that the rest of the world has barred out the Japanese; that neither the frozen north nor the tropical south offer any adequate room for expansion, and that by sheer force of necessity for lack of any other place to go, the Japanese must move into China or starve.

However much the Japanese may want peace and oppose war, they cannot sit still and be starved to death or into inefficiency.

War is dreadful but starvation is worse. Through war there is hope. In starvation there is none.

Mr. Davis states that the Japanese authorities continuously, even grotesquely deny that they have designs upon China.

Even when they were recently invading the sovereignty of China and impairing her integrity and robbing her of her independence, the Japanese were stolidly asserting that they were doing none of those things, he says.

Marquis Okuma himself was cabling to the United States from Tokio his formal assurances that Japan was not doing the very thing that Minister Hioki, in Peking, was exerting himself to the utmost to accomplish.

Mr. Davis states, however, that Marquis Okuma, then head of the government, discussed this economic problem, and Japan's relation to China in connection with it, with the writer, with the utmost frankness, "developing a line of argument which must appeal to every American who takes the trouble to look at all into the Far Eastern question."

The interview with Okuma so unqualifiedly supports the policy of dominating China, which Mr. Davis states is now in course of execution, by Japan, that it appears to The Advertiser to be one of the most important documents of the year; especially in view of the fact that the United States government has announced that it proposes to insist on the maintenance of the Open Door.

So important is the Okuma statement, in our opinion, that we reproduced in full on another page of today's issue.

Every one who wants to know what is going on in China, and why, should read the Okuma interview.

As we understand it, the ones protesting against the proposed roadwork on Beretania Street base their objections solely on the grounds that the road is going to be too good for them. The engineer estimates the cost to the property owners at something less than sixty cents a running foot a year for ten years. If the Beretania Street property owners could figure up what their road taxes have been in the past ten years, we will gamble that they will be surprised and know close to six dollars a running foot it has been, and they have never even had a decent street for it. They should turn over and wake up. Nothing is too good for the people on Beretania Street, if they only know it, and the value of the property along that thoroughfare will increase the very first year after they have their concrete-founded, bitulithic-surfaced roadway more than the total of their ten years' assessments.

Why is it that the Honolulu traffic cops will stand all during the comparatively quiet hours at their posts of duty and then quit at six o'clock, when the traffic is still heavy and congested? Why is it, also, that they leave their posts during a rain storm, when the streets are the "skiddest" and the drivers have the least chance to look out for themselves because of buttoned down side-curtains and rain-smear'd wind shields? Cannot the city afford to buy slickers for the traffic men and keep them where they are needed?

TWENTY MILLION CASUALTIES TOTAL COST OF CONFLICT

Danish Society Studying Social Consequences of Great War in Europe

BULLETIN ON LOSSES OF TWO YEARS REACHES CITY

Killed and Wounded Aggregate More Than Fifteen Million For All Nations

The "Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War," with headquarters at Copenhagen, has issued a bulletin dated August 1, giving statistics of the wastage of human life. Since the beginning of the war, the English translation of this booklet has just reached Hawaii. Careful computations by this Danish society place the number of dead at 4,631,500, the wounded 11,245,300 and the invalids 3,373,700 for the first two years of the great conflict.

The war study society is a voluntary and independent institution working through an elective board of administration composed of scientific collaborators. Its objectives are, "the foundation of a library of war literature; the collection and elaboration of materials; and the publication of a bulletin."

In laying a foundation for the study of the far-reaching consequences of the war, investigation has been directed, first, towards ascertaining "the total balance of men" in the war by separate examinations under the following heads: "direct losses suffered by armies; the mortality among prisoners of war; loss of human life among the civil population on battlefields; mortality among refugees; mortality among the civil population generally; and, the great reduction of the number of child-births."

There have been difficulties in the way, the chief being what may be termed a policy of war, the policy of suppression and concealment. The bulletin states that in "almost all countries a secret is made of the number of men lost." England has published no summary of her losses since January, 1916. Previous to that time there was no attempt at concealment.

Only Germany Tells Losses
Up to July 1, 1916 Germany published 4036 "casualty lists." These cover 12,178 pages. The society has averaged every tenth list of these pages and has arrived at a number of 2623 casualties per page, an approximate total of casualties of 3,459,189.

In Russia "reports and reviews issued by the Red Cross and the semi-official Town and Zemstvo Federation" are made the basis of calculation. In Austria-Hungary, Italy and the Balkans only lists of losses among officers have been published. The losses among men have been arrived at by the application of the law of averages, and are believed to be fairly accurate.

In France no lists of losses have been published, and the society states that its estimates for that country have been arrived at from foreign statements and by applying the law of averages for other countries.

Last and permanent losses differ from direct losses. Three important elements are to be considered therein—the sick, the prisoners and the missing. It is stated that rarely are lists available of the sick among the soldiers. Attempts have been made, where possible, to include in the totals the percentages of deaths and casualties from these categories. "It is a well known fact," says the bulletin, "that in previous wars the number of losses caused by diseases was higher than the direct losses."

Table of Casualties
Under the heading "Direct Losses" the bulletin gives the following tabular summary of direct losses of human life during the first two years of war:

	Dead	Wounded	Invalids
Austria	718,000	1,777,000	535,000
Belgium	25,000	110,000	35,000
Bulgaria	25,000	60,000	18,000
England	205,000	212,000	154,000
France	785,000	2,115,000	651,000
Germany	885,500	2,116,300	651,000
Italy	103,000	245,000	73,500
Russia	1,496,000	3,829,000	1,148,000
Serbia	110,000	140,000	42,000
Turkey	150,000	350,000	105,000

Totals . . . 4,631,500 11,245,300 3,373,700
The proportion of dead out of total losses is, contrary to general belief, higher rather than lower than in former wars. Thus England's dead number twenty-seven per cent of the total battle-casualties in this war compared with twenty per cent in the Crimean and Boer wars.

In the losses occasioned by prisoners taken the bulletin makes the following estimates: Austria-Hungary's loss, 1,150,000; England's, 50,276; France, 360,000; Germany, 327,148; and Russia, 2,000,000.

Big Mail Expected

Although the post office had not been advised up to last night of the amount of mail that will arrive the first part of this week, the postal authorities believe that it will be between one thousand and fourteen hundred sacks. This will be the largest mail receipts of the year, but it is possible that it is split up between the Lurline and the transport Sheridan. The post office is prepared, at least, to handle that amount of mail. Additional mail will be received by the Shinyo Maru on Friday.

SPECIAL ELECTION QUESTION PUT UP TO CITY FATHERS

Supervisors Will Be Given Petition Asking For Bold Poll Tomorrow Evening

TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED CITIZENS HAVE SIGNED

People Backing Move Declare Thousands More Are In Favor of the Movement

Tomorrow evening the board of supervisors will be asked to call a special election to decide on the flotation of \$480,000 worth of bonds to flush certain water and sewer improvements in the city which are admitted to be badly needed by every person who has given the subject any thought.

The money is to be used for the following purposes:
Filtration plant to cost \$150,000.
Water mains—Maikiki and Maunaloa, \$7400; Waikiki, \$3800; Kaimuki, \$37,000; Kalihi and Palama, \$3600; Central districts, \$47,000.
Sewer mains—Kewalo, \$36,000; Punahou, \$4000; Kalihi, \$44,000; Iwilei, \$16,500; Waikiki, \$30,000.

The argument that will be used to persuade the supervisors to call a special election is a petition signed by more than 2100 voters of the city. This petition was circulated for about ten days by less than a score of volunteers. Very few of the persons approached refused to sign it when the purpose of the election was explained to them.

Those who circulated the petition declare that with more time and more men it would not be difficult to secure at least 5000 signatures to the petition, or more than one-half of the electorate. As it is, the petition carries the names of one-third of the number of voters who voted for the bonds at the election in November.

Supervisors May Back
It is possible that the supervisors will weigh the question carefully and they probably will ask whether 2100 names is enough to justify them in calling a special election. If they should refuse on this score it will only result in delaying the work while another 2000 names are secured.

To do this, however, would mean almost as much work as having an election. To secure 5000 names practically would be equivalent to holding an election. But it is hardly likely that the supervisors will refuse to call an election on this score, as that it is understood that a majority of the supervisors is in favor of calling an election if the movement for such an election is initiated by the people.

When the bond issue failed at the last election owing to a number of causes, among them being that the issue was lost sight of in the confusion of a general election, that the issue was divided up into too many items and that a great many voters who had not given the subject any thought did not vote on the bond question, a number of supervisors expressed themselves with regret that the bond issue had lost because of these conflicting elements. They also stated that if the people should call for a special election they would be in favor of it, and particularly Mayor Lane, who declared that the improvements were badly needed, said that he would back any movement on the part of the people for a special election.

City Dads Can Act

Under the law there is no number specified as necessary to justify the supervisors in calling a special election. As a matter of fact the supervisors could call such an election on their own initiative as in the first instance. The question of numbers cannot therefore justly be brought up against the election. As a matter of fact a much less number than 2100 would justify the city fathers in calling the election.

The present petition contains the names of many of the most prominent persons in the city. It was signed without regard to party affiliations in the spirit of civic pride. The work that is to be accomplished by the money from the bonds will all be done by contract, it will not be available until after the spring election for county officers and the question as to who will spend the money does not enter into the problem.

In other words, it is a deliberate attempt to further city improvements on the high plane of civic pride and is in effect a disinterested call to bury along certain municipal projects that would have to be launched in order to keep Honolulu abreast if not ahead of its steadily growth.

It is not unlikely that the meeting of the board of supervisors tomorrow night will be one of the most spirited held for some time. A number of persons who were originally opposed to a bond issue have changed their mind after considering the subject and it is understood that many of them will be present tomorrow evening to express themselves on this vital question.

The whole matter probably will be gone over carefully and the supervisors no doubt will be governed in their decision by the weight of evidence brought forward on either side.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

Why waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of interest in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.